

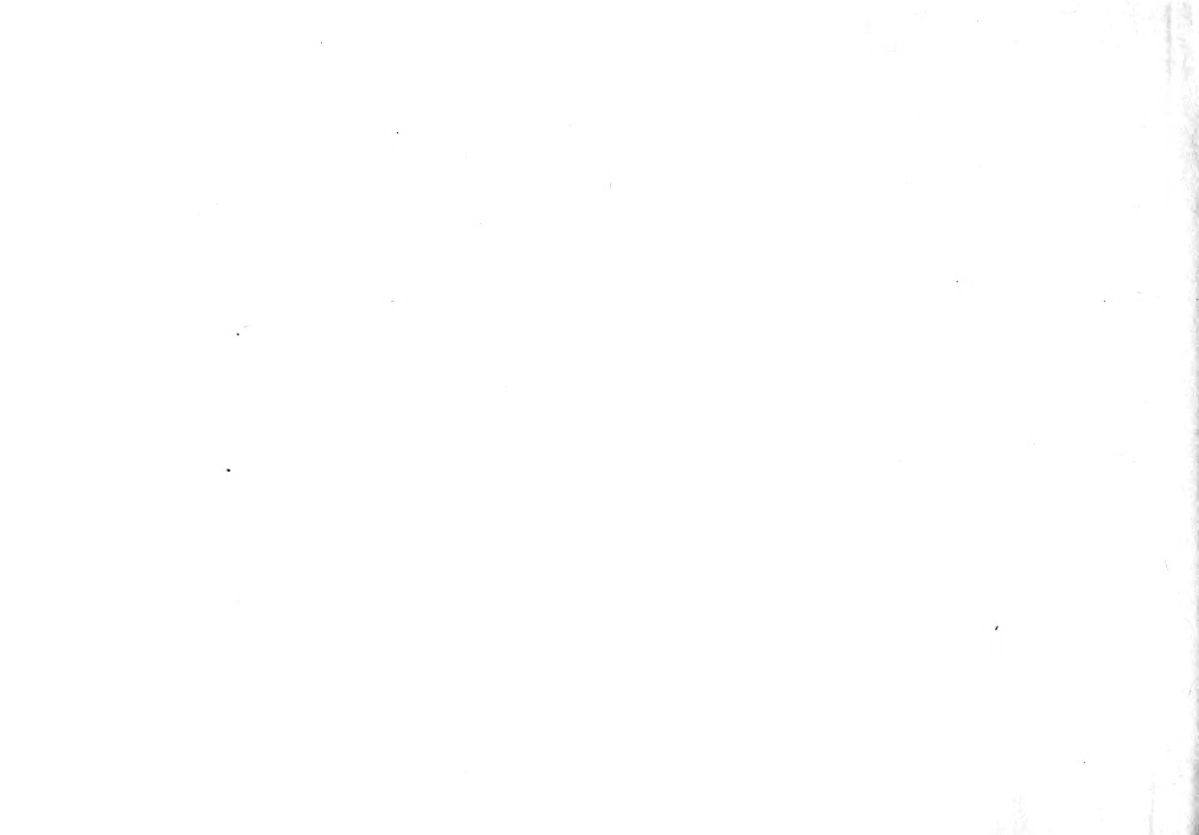
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List of Works on the Bath Waters,

By RESIDENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

TUNSTALL'S BATH WATERS, their uses and effects in the cure and relief of the various Chronic Diseases.

REVISED AND IN PART RE-WITTEN.

RICHARD CARTER, M.D.

BATH AND HER THERMAL WATERS.

SAMUEL CRADOCK, M.R.C.S.

A Short Manual of the BATH MINERAL WATERS.

ARTHUR E. W. FOX, M.B., F.R.C.P., Edinburgh.

THE THERMAL BATHS OF BATH (with the Aix Massage and Natural Vapour Treatment.)

HENRY W. FREEMAN, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London.

POPULAR GUIDE to the Use of the BATH WATERS.

J. G. DOUGLAS KERR, M.B.C.M.

A Popular Sketch of the BATH MINERAL WATERS and GUIDE TO THEIR USE.

LOUIS KING, M.R.C.S.

In the Press.

BATH AND HER HEALING SPRINGS.

PRESTON KING, M.D., Cantab.

THE BATH THERMAL WATERS and TREATMENT.

T. PAGAN LOWE, M.R.C.S., England; L.R.C.P., Edinburgh.

THE BATH THERMAL WATERS (Historical, Social and Medical).

JOHN KENT SPENDER, M.D., London.



KING BLADUD.

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Bath Corporation. Bath Committee.

BATH

AS A

HEALTH RESORT.

PUBLISHED BY THE BATH CORPORATION.

[1895?]

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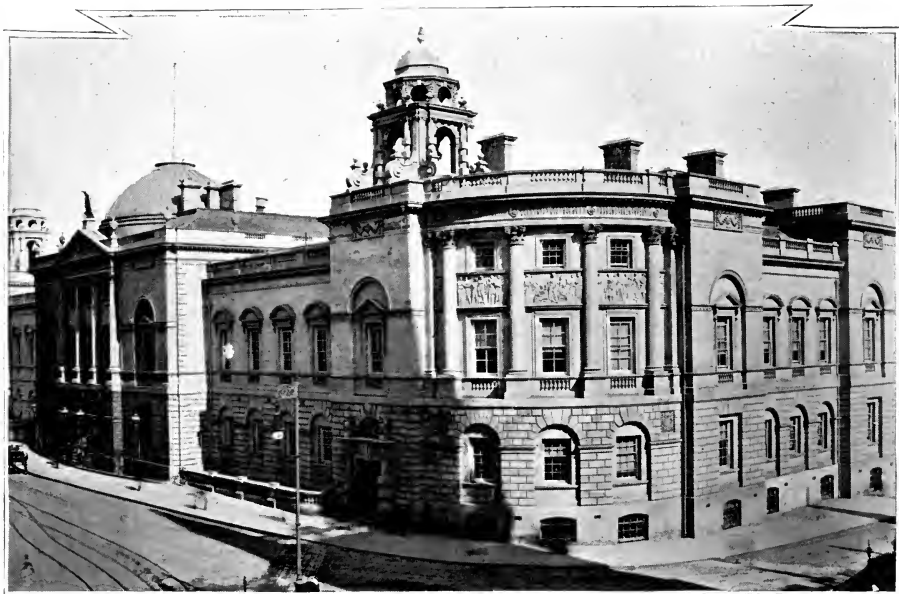
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PREFACE.

THE object of this Sketch-book, which is issued by the Baths Committee of the Bath Corporation, is to make more widely known not only the medicinal virtues of the Hot Springs and the completeness of the Bathing Establishments, but to convey some idea of the residential attractions and advantages of the City, and the historical interest attaching to a locality in which the remarkable remains of the Roman Occupation are so wonderfully preserved.

The bulk of the plates have been executed from photographs by Mr. Perren; the Roman Bath by Mr. Barnes; a few by Mr. Rossiter; the Municipal Buildings by Messrs. Lambert and Lambert, and the East View of Bath by Messrs. Poulton & Co.



MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

ROMAN BATH.

THE Roman roads (1) from London and Silchester (*Calleva*) to Caerleon (*Isca Silurum*) and (2) from Lincoln to Ilchester, and possibly the west coast, cross in the neighbourhood of Bath—the road to Caerleon passing the north side of the ancient City, whilst the road from Lincoln appears to have ascended Hampton Down (now partly within the limits of the Borough), on the east and continued southward. On this Hampton Down is the ancient Borough or Camp which may be assumed to be the more ancient City of Bath, as old Sarum is the old Salisbury.

The exodus from old Sarum commenced in the 13th century, whilst Bath ancient descended into the vale in the 2nd century, entailing the alteration of the Roman roads. The road to Caerleon (the *via Julia*) continued indeed its old course with a branch southward towards Bath, whilst the road from Lincoln was diverted, a course of three miles running over the *via Julia*, through Bath and directly southward, when at a distance of two miles it picked up the older road, and so to Ilchester.

The attraction to the new site of the City was doubtless the existence of the Hot Mineral Springs, where Baths were erected by the Romans, as is evidenced by a coin of *Claudius*, placed apparently as a memorial on a large stone to mark the founding of the Baths. Numbers of other coins have been found of succeeding Roman Emperors and Empresses, embracing a period of 500 years; and although continuous enlargements of the Baths can be traced, this coin of Claudius is the only coin that was apparently placed in the position in which it was found. The discovery of this coin (found within the last three years) enables us to assign a date not later than A.D. 54, or within 15 years of that time, for the formation of the Baths, although there are peculiarities of measurements that point to a British or Belgic "laying down" in the first place.

The date of the foundation of the Roman Baths may be thus fixed about the year A.D. 60, but the Roman roads that were made subsequent to the year A.D. 43, leaving Bath (*Aquæ Sulis*) out of the two main lines, clearly show that Bath as a town, on its present site, did not then exist; and if the roads were made subsequently to the foundation of the Baths, it proves that residences had not sprung up in the valley surrounding the Baths to the disadvantage of the Hill-forts, of which there were three: Hampton Down, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east; Sulisbury, two miles on the north-east; and Lansdown Camp, four miles to the north-west.

It is impossible to say when the attractions of the Baths completely drew the inhabitants of the Borough on Hampton Down into the Valley, but it must have been before or about the 2nd century. The building of a Cathedral drew the inhabitants of old Sarum into the valley in the 13th century, and more than a thousand years previous to that the building of the magnificent Roman Baths was the attraction that peopled a valley with a population, if we may judge from the accommodation of the Baths, must have been both large and important.

Three large Roman villas have been found in the Bath valley. These, and a few fragments of paving, altars, and tombs, are the only record of the *Aquæ Sulis* which was finally destroyed and deserted in 577, if we except the Roman Baths. These Roman Baths were the chief object in the ancient city; and it is assumed that, on the sacking of the place by the Saxons, columns and entablatures were ruthlessly destroyed; that the conduits which carried off the superfluous hot water were choked up, and that the ceaseless welling up of the mineral water continuing, the area of the Baths were flooded. The valuable mineral deposit of the spring of many centuries covered the floors to a depth, in some places, of 15 ft.; but it is to this deposit that we owe the preservation of the ancient work. Where that deposit and the mineral flood did not exist the Baths became the quarry out of which the builders, Saxon and Norman, procured the material for the monastery, the City walls, and the Bishop's palace which covered a portion of the site; indeed stones can be traced in the Abbey Church, rebuilt 1500 and subsequently, that owed their



THE GREAT ROMAN BATH.

first shapeliness to the Roman Legions, members of which may have been witnesses of the Crucifixion, or the destruction of Jerusalem under Titus, assumptions which are quite possible.

The Roman Baths were discovered in 1754; but what was found was in part destroyed and covered up. Previous to 1871, from time to time, fragmentary discoveries were made; but in that year the writer made a fortunate discovery, which led, about six years later, to the Corporation purchasing property which enabled excavations and discoveries to be made. This work was continued until the year 1886, re-commenced in 1890, and from that time, with an interval of a year, till June, 1895. The Baths are apparently of two—if not three—periods, and suggest (*a*) a smaller system at the commencement, then (*b*) an enlarged plan, and lastly (*c*) a contracted plan. The earlier system seems to have comprised all that the second embraced, but upon a smaller scale; while the third system shows signs of retrenchment, consequent on a more limited occupation, and also affords evidence that the structure was not maintained in thorough repair. Alterations were made in buildings from time to time until the Baths in the 6th century fell into partial disuse, some baths being walled up previous to being abandoned in 577.

The Roman Baths were divided into two buildings by the Roman Street which then ran through the town from north to south, a hot spring being the centre of each establishment. The great well of the larger spring (King's Bath) was surrounded by a wall of massive stones forming an unequal octagonal figure, 50 feet long by 40 broad, while the smaller spring (Cross Bath) was about 50 feet in diameter. The octagonal well (complete as to form, if not in height), which is situated beneath the mediæval King's Bath, has been completely excavated, and is now utilised as a tank for hot water, while the circular Cross Bath Spring is much mutilated; but so far as it is perfect, this also is utilised as a tank. Both wells are unfortunately hidden from the ordinary visitor. The excavations hitherto made have not been of sufficient extent to reach the external walls of the Roman Bath, but if the north wall of the Abbey Church stands *approximately* on the north walls of the Baths, and if the tessellated pavement preserved in the United



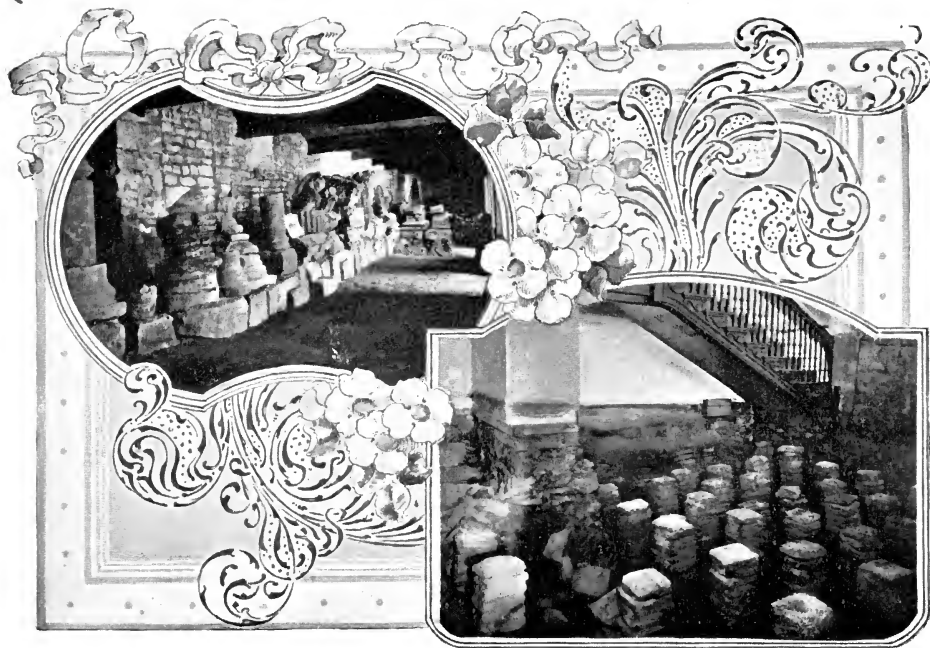
CIRCULAR ROMAN BATH

Hospital was the floor of one of the rooms of the western Baths, then these buildings could not have averaged less than from 300 to 350 feet broad, with a probable length of 900 feet. Assuming these calculations to be correct, the area of the Roman Baths—omitting the auxiliary buildings—must have occupied from six to seven acres, and included all the requirements to be found in the grand Baths of ancient Rome, with pleasure gardens covering the whole area between the Baths and the river to the south.

Five grand Baths have already been excavated in what must be called, for want of **Eastern Wing.** a better name, the eastern establishment; the first of these was excavated in 1755, and the remainder from 1882 to 1888 and 1895. [It must be understood that important rooms, corridors, &c., have also been discovered; and the writer at this present time is hoping to have the opportunity of clearing the northern vestibule of the baths, the pavement of which he has partially explored.]

The area occupied by the water of the baths was in the centre of each room or hall; and for the sake of brevity it will be sufficient to give the dimensions of the rooms or halls, rather than of the area covered by the actual water surface. The hall of the bath discovered in 1754 was 43 ft. by 34 ft. Shortly after its discovery it was again covered with, if not destroyed by, buildings—which however it is hoped will shortly be in part removed, so that the Roman remains, however fragmentary, may be again exposed to view. The hall of the second or Great Bath (rectangular) is 110 ft. 4½ in. by 68 ft. 5 in. with three recesses or *exedrae* on each of the larger sides, the central recess being rectangular and the others semi-circular.* The Hall of the third Bath (circular), if we include the arcades at each end of the hall, occupies an area of 68 ft. by 35 ft. The water surface of the fourth Bath—one end of which is semi-elliptical or semi-circular, while the other end is the segment of a circle—stands within an area of 33 ft. 4 in. long by 17 ft. 10 in. wide. The fifth bath (rectangular) stands within a hall 33 ft. long by 22 ft. wide.

* See the Excavations of Roman Baths of Bath, by Charles E. Davis, F.S.A. printed at The Herald Office, Bath.



ROMAN REMAINS.

ROMAN HYPOCAUST

The second and third baths were arcaded, while the others were enclosed within pilastered walls; but if the arcades at either end of the Great Bath were open, this might be called arcaded also. The height of the apartments (which were all vaulted) measuring from the *Schola* surrounding the bath, must have varied from 35 ft. to 44 ft. In addition to these larger baths several smaller ones have been discovered, including a rectangular cold spring water bath, and it may be expected some others will be brought to light.

Heated Chambers connected with the Roman Baths. Connected with the Baths was a complete system of what are now known as Turkish Baths, both in the east and the west wings of this establishment. The east wing, discovered and opened out in 1755, discloses five apartments; but there are at least three if not six more still undiscovered, and whilst recently excavating beneath this work the writer has found evidence of the existence of massive and extensive buildings, leading to the belief that there is much more of interest to be found, if not of magnificence. All the apartments that have been thrown open are floored on *pilae*, and some had also flues carried up as a coating to the walls. On the north side was a *præfurnium*, or stove, by which these apartments were heated, and this *præfurnium* was in all probability supplemented by another on the south side. The hot chambers discovered on the west are by no means so extensive or so symmetrically planned as those just mentioned, and the *hypocaust*, partially complete in the rectangular chamber, has disappeared altogether from the circular chamber, which was the hottest. There were two *præfurnia* also, but in the excavations made at the beginning of this century—and perhaps previously—so much was removed that it is difficult to complete the plan.

Western Wing. The western wing, which was supplied with water from the spring now called the Cross Bath, has unfortunately but little history. My recent discovery of the Roman well, which I have previously described, points to a system of Baths as a western establishment; but, on the formation, in 1794, of Bath Street, which occupies the area of the eastern wing



THE KING'S BATH AND MINERAL SPRING.

of this western establishment, the position of the Roman work discovered at that time was unfortunately not recorded in any way. In *circa* 1174, the Hospital of St. John was founded, I have little doubt, on the ruins of the western wing. Those buildings have frequently been altered, so there is no proof of my assertion except a slight confirmation within the last twenty years, when a tessellated pavement was found on the erection of a wing of the United Hospital.

During the last eighteen months, on the north of the Great Rectangular Baths, excavations have been made which have thrown open much that is valuable, but the space allotted me is not sufficient except barely to note them. Beneath the present Pump Room in the last ten years of the Eighteenth Century most valuable sculptures were found, which were deposited in the Literary Institution. Subsequent excavations on the same site, but to a deeper level, have revealed still more sculptured statuary; but as the excavations depend on local subscriptions which are hesitating and tardy, it is probable that little further will be found. Excavations have been made near the Roman Conduit, and at a depth of 27 ft. below the present level a flight of steps was found, evidently used by drinkers in order that water might be drunk from the spring as it issued pure. From this dipping place is continued an oaken trough, a foot wide and eight inches deep, that originally was covered, and cased in the interior with lead. This has been cleared (June 14th, 1895), a distance of 330 ft., and might, if continued, to its outfall; this drain (in which coins of Titus, Domitian, Vespasian, Constantine, Severus, have been found together with 30 engraved gems, gold and bronze jewellery), could be again utilised after lying idle more than 1300 years.

On the re-building of the City in the 8th Century, under its new name (Bathancastra), the Baths must have been in ruins, or the Saxon Street that took the place of the Roman Street would not have been diverted so as to cross the Baths diagonally. In Saxon times the simple area of the Springs was alone used for bathing, and it was not until 1755 that any attempt was made to erect private Baths, if I may except the additional bath (which adjoined the King's Bath) known as the Queen's Bath, which was formed



GRAND PUMP ROOM

for Anne, the Queen of James I., in the year 1618. The King's and Queen's Bath, which occupies a portion of the site of the eastern establishment of the Roman Baths, was enlarged and adapted with all modern appliances at a cost exceeding £20,000, from the designs of the writer, and opened in June, 1889, by H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany. The continuance of the Baths on one site for so long a period is recorded in an inscription on the South Wall of the King's Bath. To this wall the Roman and the Saxon, and succeeding generations to the present time, have in turn contributed, so that the structure represents an unbroken history from Claudius and Edgar, Henry III. and Charles I., to the present day.

ON JULY, 1886,

UNDER THE MAYORALTY OF ANTHONY HAMMOND,

THE HOT MINERAL BATHS COMMITTEE (J. J. WILKINSON, CHAIRMAN,)

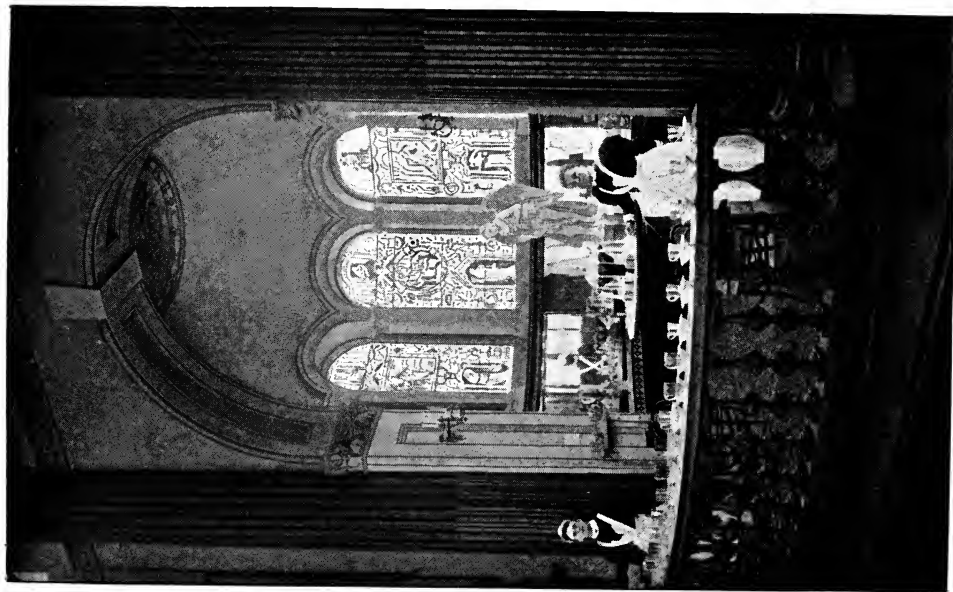
HAVE LAID ON ROMAN MASONRY SEVENTEEN [EIGHTEEN] HUNDRED YEARS OLD

THE CORNER STONE OF NEW BATHS;

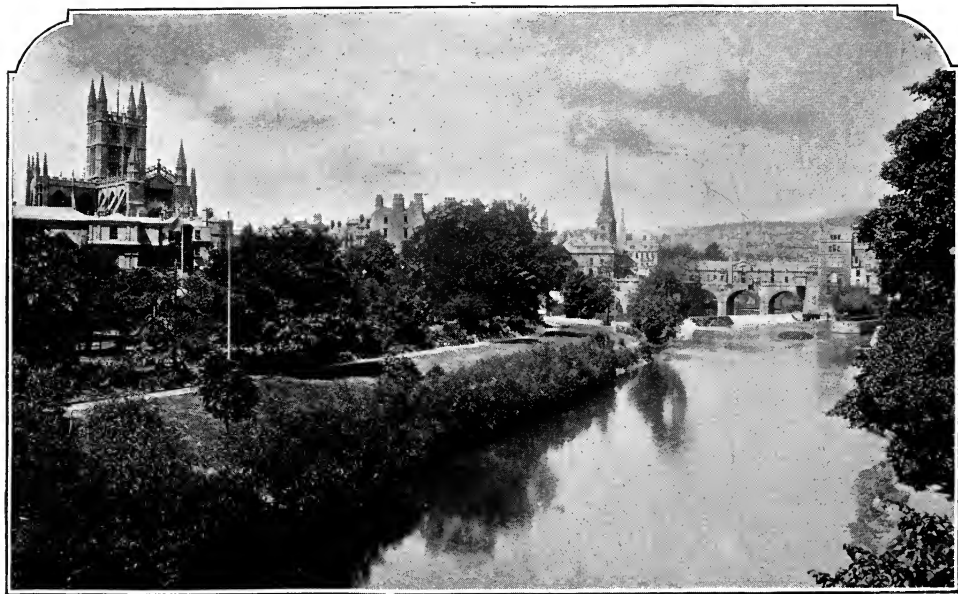
THUS CONNECTING IN WORK AND OBJECT

THE MODERN WITH THE ANCIENT WORLD.

CHARLES E. DAVIS, F.S.A., *Architect.*



BAR OF GRAND PUMP ROOM



THE ABBEY AND RIVER FROM NORTH PARADE BRIDGE.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS AND THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

For some Eighteen Hundred years Bath has been a Health Resort. In the early centuries of our Era the Roman conquerors of Britain reared around its healing springs a splendid series of Thermæ the magnificence and extent of which are still the subjects of fresh disclosures and the theme of increasing admiration.

Through succeeding ages this City of the Waters was in turn abandoned and in turn frequented by the leaders of Society. The constant requirements of health have not always been as potent as the inconstant mandates of fashion, and the "Resort" of one generation has been forsaken by another. But the springs have never failed :—

" Men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever,"—

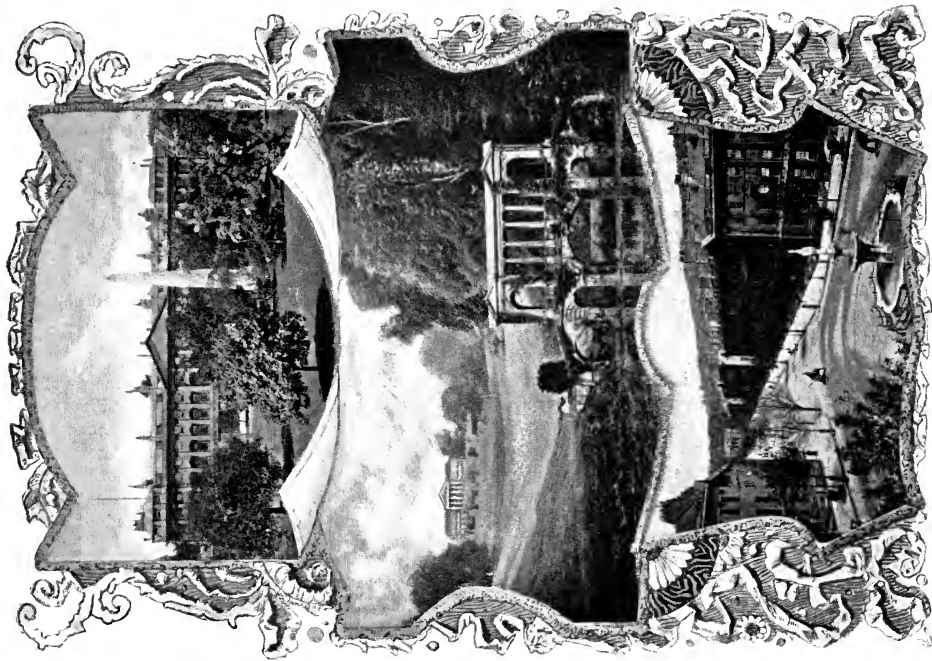
might well be the motto and device of these immemorial waters to whose happy perpetuity the city owes its origin—" *fons et origo* "—and so much of its prosperity. Romans and Saxons, Danes and Normans, have come and gone ; but still from the depths of the uncooled earth, these waters have flowed forth, yielding their virtues without stint or stay to the service of succeeding generations ; and they "go on" still—" their virtue unimpaired, their volume unabated, their heat undiminished." Under conditions of comfort, convenience, and luxury nowhere surpassed, if anywhere approached, their record of healing, dispensed to rich and poor from far and near, is one for which no gratitude can be too great and to the continuance and extension of which no service can be too assiduous.

The history of these waters is not now to be told nor indeed can that history in its fulness be revealed ; the earth still keeps some of her mightiest secrets, nor has science yet disclosed the causes or the sources

BATH AS A HEALTH RESORT.



PRIOR PARK.



QUEEN SQUARE. PRIOR PARK AND PALLADIAN BRIDGE.
PULTENEY STREET AND LAURA PLACE

of the constant heat and unfailing medicine of these mysterious springs. The mystery of their origin is as complete as their renovating virtues are assured.

The City of Bath lies in a valley of singular beauty, its hills on every side affording gradations of temperature and conditions of climate not less welcome to the seeker after health than delightful to the admirer of rich and varied scenery.

The Springs are found at nearly the lowest level of the valley; within a bowshot of the River.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS.

Whatever their common origin the hot waters here issue from the ground in three distinct springs, nearly contiguous, and all embraced in one extensive group of luxurious establishments which are known as the "Baths of Bath."

The "KING'S BATH" Spring.—This was probably the supply of the most important of the sumptuous *Thermæ* constructed by the Romans. The spring rises over a surface of about 40 ft. square. The Roman reservoir, octagonal in shape, and of massive construction, still serves its original purpose, the accumulated *débris* of ages having in recent times been effectually removed. The volume of water issuing from this spring is estimated at two hogsheads and a half per minute. The temperature is 117° F. A south window of the Grand Pump Room affords a view of the spring as it overflows in the centre of the "King's Bath." This capacious reservoir is 59 ft. in length by 40 ft. in breadth, and when filled is computed to contain 56,332 gallons of the mineral water.

The "HOT SPRING."—This spring rises 17 ft. below the pavement of the "Old Royal Baths." Its discharge is estimated at one hogshead and a half per minute, and the temperature is 120° F.

The "CROSS BATH" Spring rises at a depth of 15 ft. below the flooring of the bath. The flow of water is estimated at half a hogshead per minute, and the temperature is 104° F.

The total volume of water issuing from all the springs exceeds half-a-million gallons a day, and the temperatures allow of the application of the waters, when used on the spot, at any required heat from 104° to 117° .

The Water, as drawn from the spring, is colourless and sparkling. In large quantities it is of a greenish hue. It is free from odour, and in taste very slightly metallic. At the temperature at which it is now supplied in the Pump Room, about 117° , it is by no means an unpleasant beverage.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE KING'S BATHS.—These immediately adjoin the Grand Pump Room and occupy the ground floor and basement. They have recently been enlarged by the Corporation at a cost of more than £20,000.

Famous in the pages of Anstey and the lively literature of the balnean glories of Bath, this noble structure no longer yields material for the pen of the satirist or the purposes of caricature, its use as a Swimming Bath having been dispensed with in deference to modern conditions and requirements. Preserved intact in all its famous features it still continues to be an object of interest, and is a permanent reminiscence of the days when Nash was "King."

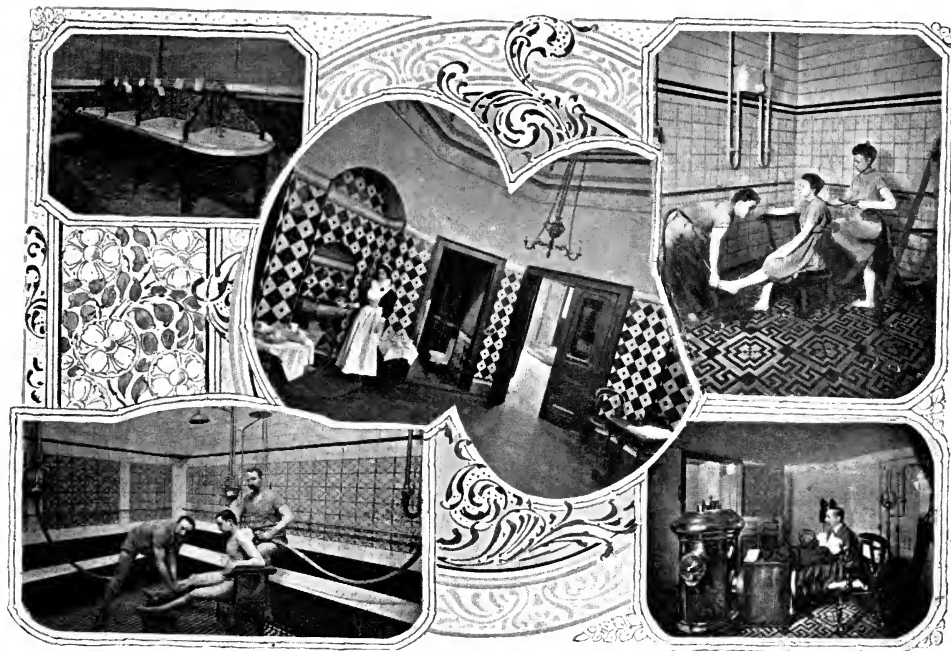
This suite of Baths is very extensive and includes on its ground floor, besides the deep and reclining baths, a number of apartments devoted to the application of "Massage," "Inhalation," "Pulverisation," &c., the arrangements for which are as perfect as can be desired.

The Cooling Room is a large and luxurious apartment, supplied with papers and magazines.

On the basements are the Vapour Baths.



THE KING'S BATH COOLING ROOM



VARIOUS BATHING APPLIANCES.

The increasing demand for the Vapour treatment has made it necessary to extend the provision and a new suite of rooms utilizing to the full the advantages of the natural vapour arising from the waters has been for some time in construction and is now nearing completion.

THE NEW ROYAL BATHS.—These are attached to the Grand Pump Room Hotel and are accessible by a lift connected with its apartments. The entire suite, which cost the Corporation £12,000, was opened for public use in 1870, but though additions, with numerous new appliances, have frequently been made, the whole resources of this magnificent establishment are often found inadequate to the requirements of the public.

These, as well as the King's Baths, are supplied from the amous spring already described. From this source the Mineral Water Hospital also receives the supply which enables it to freely minister to the afflictions of some 1,200 patients *per annum*.

THE QUEEN'S BATH exists only in name, the opening of the Roman remains and the demand for increased bathing accommodation having necessitated the dedication of its site to these purposes.

THE OLD ROYAL OR HETLING BATHS.—These are supplied by the hot spring (120°) and comprise, besides the variously appointed private baths, and a large swimming bath of modern construction, the old "Hot Bath" which succeeded the still older Lepers' Bath in 1777. This important bath is of octagonal form, and contains when filled 9,570 gallons. It is free to poor patients recommended by the Faculty. From the "Hot" spring the waters are supplied to the United Hospital, and to Bellott's Hospital, both immediately adjoining, free of charge.

In the Pump Room of this suite of baths provision is made not only for the supply of drinking water direct from the spring, but of the same *superheated* by steam. These waters are conducted to a large

marble basin into which they are delivered by separate pipes, and, as thermometers are attached to each supply—the natural and superheated—the patient is able to secure from the attendant, a service at the exact temperature prescribed by the physician.

The CROSS BATH is a public Swimming Bath largely patronised by the youth of the city. It will be further described under the head of "Swimming Baths."

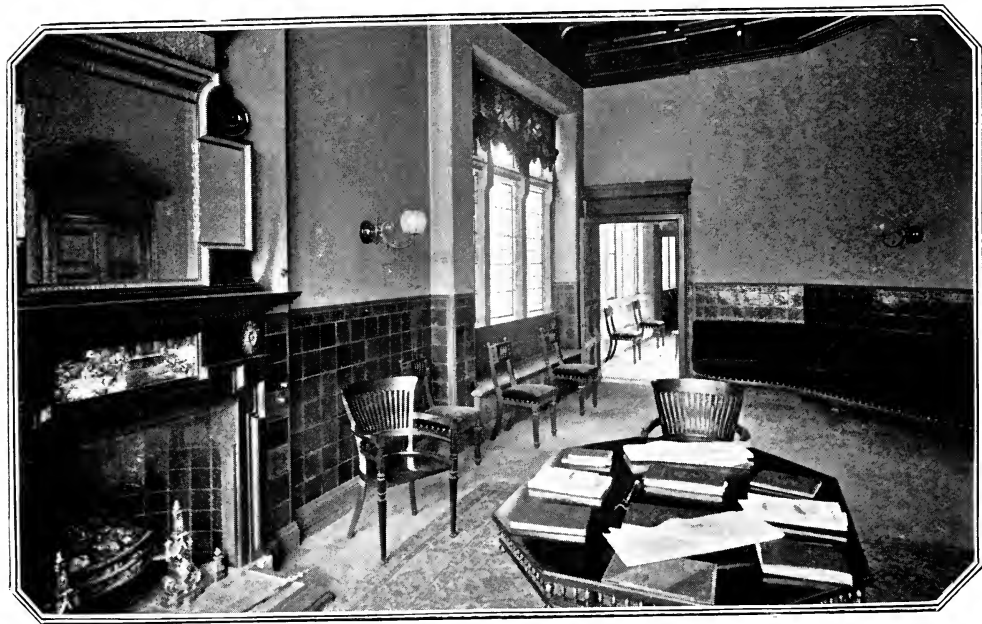
The KINGSTON BATHS are supplied from the great spring of the King's Bath. They are less luxurious than those previously mentioned, but though simple in all their appointments, and unequipped with the costly appliances of the other establishments, they are well suited to the requirements of those who merely desire the use of the bath and are content with smaller dressing and cooling rooms, at a charge of Sixpence.

SWIMMING BATHS

The largest of these is at the "New Royal." It is a handsome and convenient bath of fine proportions, and admirably appointed in all respects. The dimensions are 80 ft. by 35, and the depth of water is graduated from five to three feet. The usual temperature maintained by admixture with cooled mineral water is 84°. When filled this bath contains 40,000 gallons. It is used by Ladies and Gentlemen on alternate days. The charge is One Shilling.

Instruction in swimming is given by competent Teachers.

At the "Old Royal" is another fine bath, 62 ft. by 23, 4½ ft. deep, and containing 37,225 gallons. Charge, Sixpence.



GENTLEMEN'S COOLING ROOM AT THE NEW ROYAL BATHS.

The Cross Bath affords, at the cost of one penny, an excellent and much appreciated opportunity to those who can dispense with all other luxuries than that of the water itself. This may here be enjoyed at a temperature of 84° to 90° . When filled to the depth of $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft. it contains 11,350 gallons. It is open to women and girls one day in the week.

THE GRAND PUMP ROOM.

For just one hundred years—it was erected in 1796—this noble edifice has been the health *and* pleasure resort of an unbroken succession, not only of the sick and disabled, but of the lovers of Society and Music, and the votaries of the fashion of the hour. Here is the Marble Bar at which the drinking waters are dispensed, fresh and sparkling as they arise from the mysterious heating chambers of the earth which keeps their eternal secret. The daily average of glasses taken during one month (May) was 300. The Daily Concerts of high-class music are, during the season, a constant attraction, not only to the frequenters of the fountain but to the residents generally.

Here, too, is exhibited a “rich and strange” collection of the ever accumulating treasures recovered from the ruthless ruin of the past. The relics of a past civilization. illustrations of its usages and amusements, ornaments of dress and implements of use are displayed alongside of the bones, teeth, eggs, of the animals and birds of a bygone age. The coins, the rings, the gems, the fibulæ, the dice, rescued from time to time, are numerous and valuable. What the precise interest of such memorials of the past thus gathered, and exhibited on the very site of their former employment or display, may be to the visitor of to-day must depend upon the direction of his curious enquiry, but to every student of history and observer of manners these “remains” must ever be abundantly suggestive and full of teaching. The centuries salute each other strangely in the Pump Rooms and Promenades of Bath.

VARIOUS APPLIANCES IN USE AT THE BATHS.

In addition to the ample provision of deep and reclining baths—the deep baths containing from 600 to 800 gallons, the reclining from 80 to 100—the various appliances now demanded by medical experience at home and abroad are here fully supplied. Principal among these are—

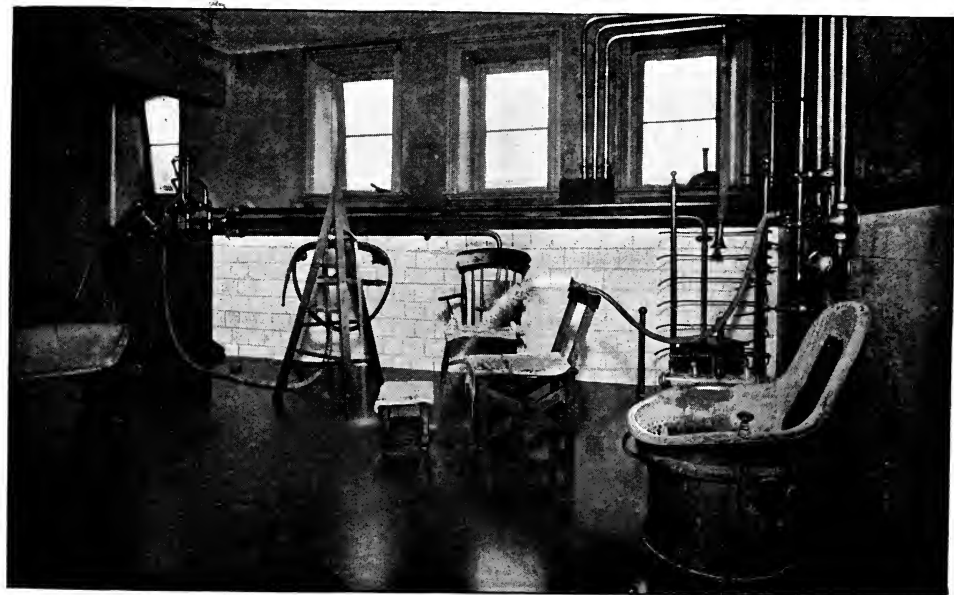
THE DOUCHES.—These are charged from cisterns, 35 feet above the surface level, into which the water is forced by steam power.

Both dry and wet (under current) douches are available either in the deep or reclining baths throughout the establishments. The Aix-les-Bains Massage Douche, constructed on similar lines to those of Aix, is a special feature in the Bath system.

THE BERTHOLLET, or Natural Vapour Bath. This may be described as an absorption cure. It is found specially efficacious in cases, such as eczema, where bathing is not applicable. This treatment is found to be effective in the reduction of undesirable weight.

THE INHALATION AND PULVERIZATION ROOMS.—These two large rooms are admirably equipped with every ingenuity of apparatus for the application of the water in the form of impalpable spray, to sensitive surfaces, such as the throat or eye, and for the sustained inhalation of the atomized water “Humage” can also be obtained in the Berthollet Room.

MEDICATED BATHS.—Of these the most important are the Sulphur Bath (reclining), with Aix spray douche, for skin cases; the Pine Bath (reclining) for nervous prostration and the “Thermalsoolbäd treatment” for cardiac cases.



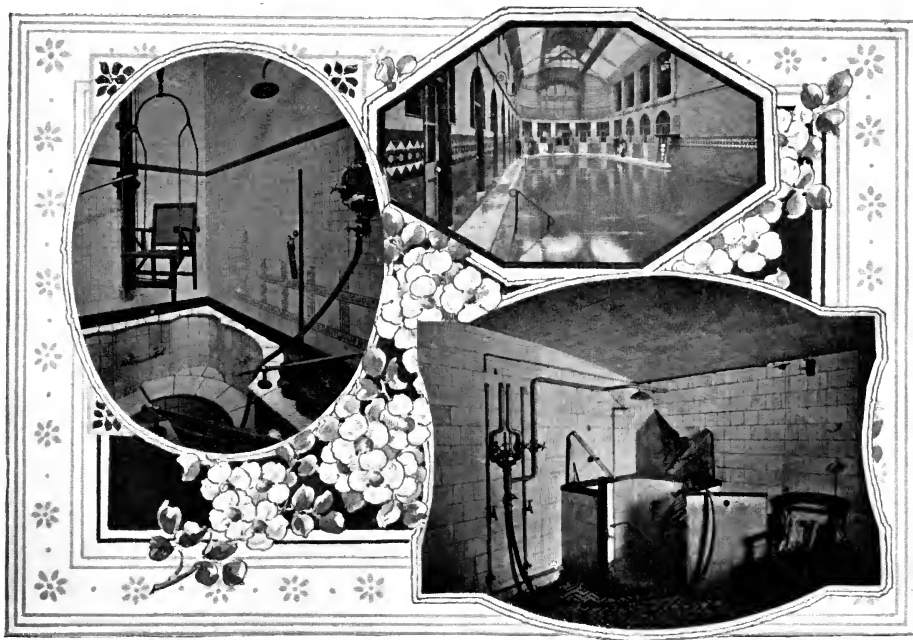
GRAND VICHY ROOM WITH APPLIANCES.

THE VAPOUR BATHS are advantageous in acute and chronic cases of gout, sub-acute and chronic inflammatory conditions of joints, &c., &c.

Some idea of the extent of the provision demanded for the supply of the mineral water to the various baths, douches and sprays, may be formed from the fact that the pipes for this service would if extended continuously reach no less than 40 miles.



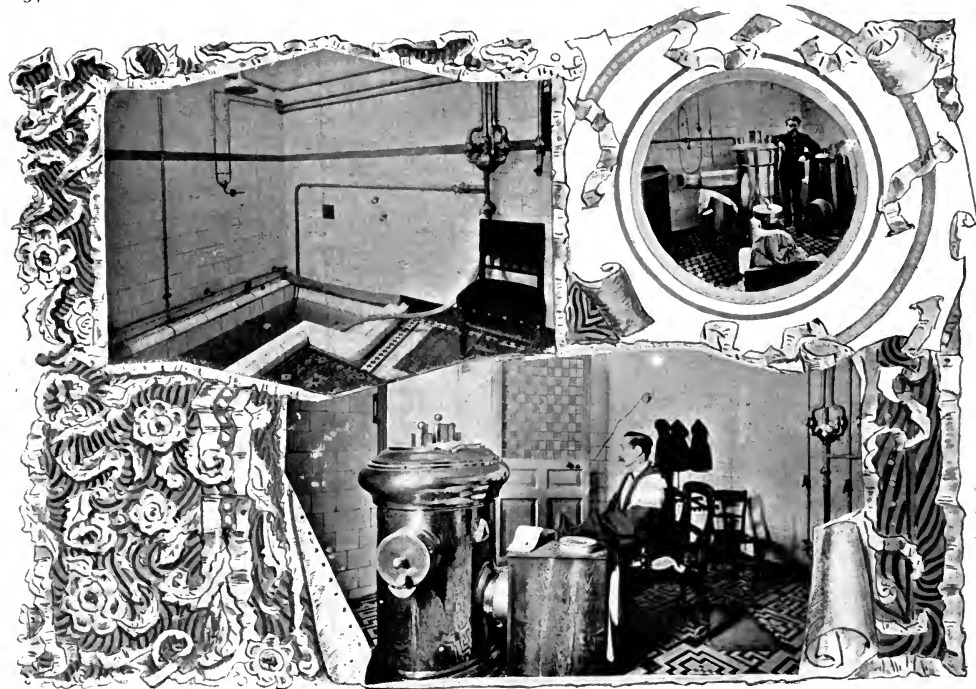
UMBRELLA SPRAY ROOM.



DEEP CHAIR BATH

LADIES' SWIMMING BATH

BCX VAPOUR BATH



VARIOUS BATHING APPLIANCES

DISORDERS IN WHICH THE WATERS ARE BENEFICIAL.

A mere enumeration of the principal ailments for which the waters are proved to be beneficial is all that can here be attempted, but, in accepting the evidence of unnumbered cures, it must be borne in mind that only under medical advice and with due regard to the constitution of the patient, can the best results be assured.

The use of the waters in one or other of the many modes of their application has been found of eminent service in cases of

Anæmia.

Disorders of the Digestive Organs.

Diseases of the Skin.

Diseases of the Respiratory Tract.

Gout in all its stages.

Lumbago.

Metallic poisoning.

Neuralgia.

Palsy (excepting the acute stages).

Paralysis, certain forms of.

Rheumatism, whether chronic or muscular, acute or sub-acute, and the so-called " Rheumatoid Arthritis."



THE LAKE, VICTORIA PARK.

Sciatica.

Special diseases of women.

Surgical affections—including gun-shot wounds.

It must not be supposed that the waters are a panacea for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," and it may be well to enumerate some of the disorders to which the Bath Waters are *not* applicable. These include—"Fevers and acute organic lesions; phthisis; cancer; cardiac syncope; aneurism and degenerate diseases of the blood vessels; angina pectoris; apoplexy and congestion of the brain; epilepsy; acute mental prostration; acute spinal or cerebral softenings; acute nephritis; in short acute inflammatory diseases with few exceptions—these being acute gout, rheumatic peri, and endocarditis. The Bath Waters, in common with many other mineral waters, are injurious in all forms of disease which are attended with loss of weight, inasmuch as they increase tissue change."

The Baths are the property of the Corporation and yield a considerable revenue to the City, but so earnest and constant has been the endeavour to increase the accommodation and provide in full completeness every known appliance demanded by the advance of medical balneology, that this income of £6,000 to £7,000 has been absorbed in the expenditure annually incurred. At the present time a costly addition to the attractions of the baths is in course of erection, with the two-fold object of affording agreeable promenades with music for the convalescent, and so protecting the remains of the Roman *Thermæ* that these wonderfully preserved evidences of a former magnificence may be enjoyed and studied with every facility of access and comfort. The Roman Promenade will enable the visitor to pace the pavements of the ancient *scholæ* and inspect the great baths which are here disclosed, the baths still filled with water as of yore, still fed and discharged by the pipes and conduits of the ancient use. The cost of these additional buildings will be not less than £30,000.



CRESCENT ENTRANCE TO VICTORIA PARK.



THE ABBEY, EAST END
BATH.

The Analysis of the Waters is thus given by Professor ATTFIELD.

<i>Grains per Imp. Gallon.</i>		<i>Grains per Imp. Gallon.</i>	
Carbonate of Calcium	... 7.8402	Sulphate of Potassium	... 6.7020
Sulphate of Calcium	... 94.1080	Nitrate of Potassium	... 1.0540
Nitrate of Calcium	... .5623	Carbonate of Iron	... 1.2173
Carbonate of Magnesium	... .5611	Silica ... ..	... 2.7061
Chloride of Magnesium	... 15.2433		
Chloride of Sodium	... 15.1555		
Sulphate of Sodium	... 23.1400		
			<hr/> 168.2898

CLIMATE.

The climate of Bath may be described as mild and equable, varying much, however, with elevation and aspect. To the choice of climate thus afforded, the height of the hills which surround the City, mantled with residences on successive zones, with every desired aspect, gives the amplest opportunity.

General observation will note that the Magnolia and Pomegranate survive the winters and flourish luxuriantly.

Since the climate, even of localities on the same isotherm, is not determined by temperature or humidity, by prevailing winds, aspect, soil, or even the amount of ozone, these taken separately, but is rather the result of the co-operation of all these conditions, it will be best to furnish some particulars of such data as have been registered. The careful observations of the late Rev. L. Blomefield, F.R.S., have

furnished us with reliable particulars which are more dependable than any casual impressions, and from these we collect the following :—

TEMPERATURE. In estimating the effect of temperature upon health, regard must be had not so much to the extremes of heat or cold which may be registered as to the *mean daily range* between these extremes.

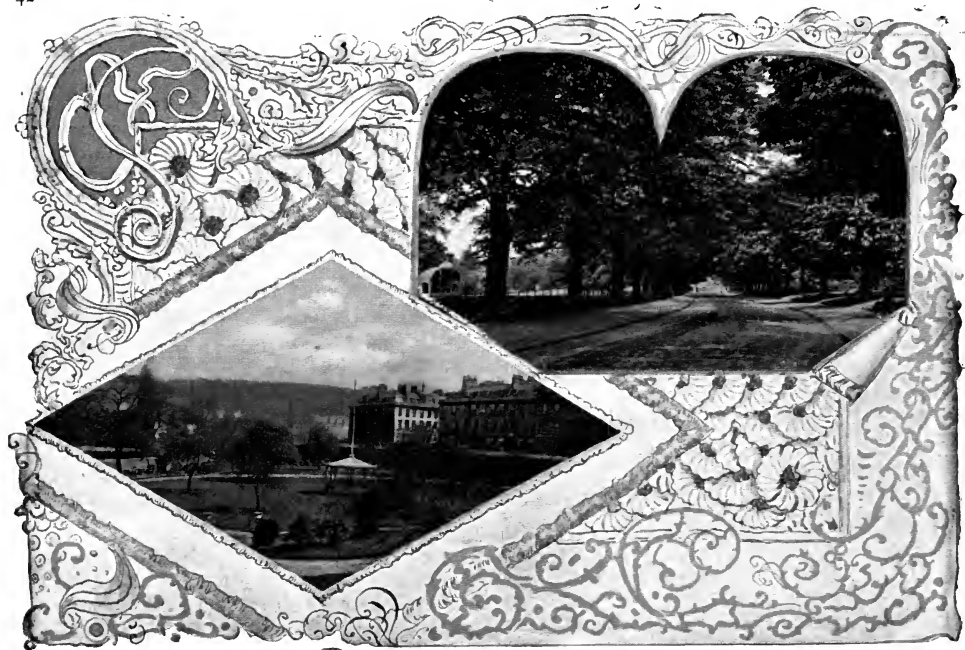
Comparison with the meteorological data of such places as Cambridge, Oxford, Greenwich, and Gloucester show that Bath has a 5° lower *maximum*, and a 5° higher *minimum* than those places, and that the *mean daily range*, or difference between highest and lowest of the 24 hours, is *less* than in these localities in Spring and Summer, though differing but slightly in Autumn and Winter.

The mean of the Summer temperatures registered here during 10 years is 61.1° , and of Winter 41.4° —the mean for the whole period being 50.4° .

HUMIDITY. The same causes—surrounding hills, &c.—which conduce to an equable temperature contribute more or less to an increase of humidity, and while the absolute humidity is greatest from November to March, and least from April to August, Mr. Blomefield concludes that “Bath, in relation to other towns, whether eastward or westward, is characterized by a greater humidity during Summer and Autumn, but by a less deficiency as compared with other places in Winter and Spring.”

RAINFALL. The average annual rainfall determined by the observations of 20 years is 32.064 inches. The maximum during this period being 42.294 in., and the minimum 20.982.

PREVAILING WINDS. The most prevalent winds are those from the N.W. Those from the S. and S.W. attain a maximum in Winter. The N.E. winds are largely intercepted by the surrounding hills. These hills, attaining to elevations of from 600 to 800 feet, and facing in different directions, afford a variety of atmospheric conditions which are fairly commensurate with the variety of requirements which can be satisfied in an inland city.



INSTITUTION GARDENS, NORTH PARADE.

AVENUE IN VICTORIA PARK.

WATER SUPPLY. As an abiding condition of health the purity and abundance of the cold water-supply is hardly second to the purity of the atmosphere itself, and in this respect the inhabitants of Bath are especially favoured. The chief supply of the city is from springs, arising on the hills a few miles to the Eastward, which are of a purity ascertained to be unimpeachable. Within the City the inhabitants enjoy the advantage of "constant supply," and the extensive Reservoirs, now largely augmented, are the property of the Corporation.

Extract from Annual Report for 1895, by the late A. B. BRABAZON, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, Bath Urban Sanitary District. Population, 52,494.

Gross Mortality for 5 years successively
from all causes, per 1,000 annually.

1891	...	...	20·4
1892	...	...	19·6
1893	...	...	18·5
1894	...	...	17·4
1895	...	...	15·2

Quinquennial Average—19·06.

Per 1,000 annually.

Thirty-three Great English Towns.
Mortality from all causes, per 1,000
annually, 1895—20·6.

Same corrected by excluding deaths in Public
Institutions.

1891	...	...	16·8
1892	...	...	15·7
1893	...	...	16·6
1894	...	...	14·01
1895	...	...	14·9

Quinquennial Average—15·6.

Per 1,000 annually.

Thirty-three Great English Towns.
Zymotic Mortality, 1895, per 1,000 annually—2·85.
Quinquennial Average for Bath—0·58.

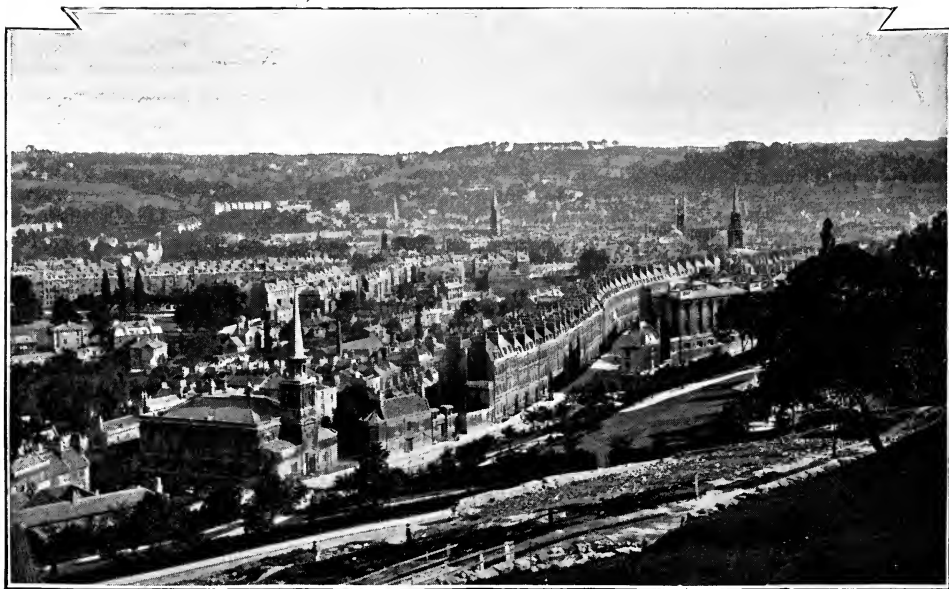


MASSAGE ROOM

BATH AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

Like ancient Rome and like the sacred city of Jerusalem, Bath is set amidst a group of hills, which determine its character and constitute its landmarks. Seldom, however, do the undulating contours of nature fit in with the art of man so well as they do at this particular point on the stream of the winding Avon. While on the south there is the overhanging brow of Beechen Cliff, to furnish a bird's eye view of the city, which has been likened to that of Edinburgh from Arthur's seat, and Lansdown rises in severe and commanding majesty on the north, the other hills forming picturesque combs, through which well made roads furnish an almost endless variety of charming and romantic walks and drives, with delightful views of hill and wood and mead and stream, all leading up to the terraced City of Bath in some new aspect.

As a place of human habitation Bath is most ancient, but it was not enough so for the monkish chroniclers, who invented a British supplement to Virgil's fable of Æneas, with the same motive as that of the Augustan poet. Although the story is baseless, the name of the principal character, Bladud, has obtained such a hold in Bath that it is necessary to explain who he was pretended to be. He was heir apparent to some ancient British king, but being afflicted with leprosy was driven forth in scriptural fashion. The outcast found occupation as a swineherd in this neighbourhood, but even his pigs became infected. Wandering aimlessly and despairingly through the valley, he found the pigs disporting themselves in a steaming morass where Bath now stands, and that by so doing they got rid of their disease. He tried the same method with the same happy result, restored himself to his friends and his relations, and in gratitude founded the city with baths, temples, and many other wonderful institutions! Bladud is a romantic and interesting figure, but he is really not more than 800 years old, for we know nowadays that the first dwellers in this neighbourhood would have occupied the hills, and, indeed, they have left their



THE CITY FROM HEDGEMEAD PARK.



LONDON ROAD FROM HEDGEMOOR PARK.

traces on Little Solsbury, a curiously shaped hill to be seen to the north of the Great Western Railway on the London side of Bath and from Hampton Down. It is a reasonable assumption that the hot springs were first discovered by some shepherd or swineherd who was exploring the valley, and that they were known, and of course received a mysterious divine significance, before the Romans came, is proved by the fact that the conquerors associated them with the name of a local deity, Sul.

The Romans created the first system of Baths here, and, when they went, it is known from records, as well as from the excavations of the last twenty years, that the City was deserted and fell into ruin, like other Roman towns. In more settled times the beauties of the neighbourhood won back residents, and King Offa established an Abbey here, in which King Edgar was crowned by Archbishop Dunstan in 979. After the Norman conquest a vigorous foreign ecclesiastic, John de Villula, was appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells, his purpose being to follow the continental plan and shift his seat to the most populous place in his diocese. He built a superb Norman cathedral, the nave of which was as large as the existing building. But later bishops returned to Wells, and the cathedral fell into decay, until just before the crash came the monks of Bath set about rebuilding it, and constructed the present Bath Abbey, which is not only the most important and commanding public building in the City, but is of great interest as a perfect specimen of the latest style of pure Perpendicular work, for it was barely completed at the time of the Reformation. It was restored by Gilbert Scott, but in a most conservative spirit, and it is noteworthy for its enormous area of window space and for its beautiful fan-tracery vaulting. Bath pursued the even tenor of its way as a mediæval City, the annual fair which the monks had established serving as a market for the woollen manufacturers of the district, until in the eighteenth century, as roads and means of communication improved, the country gentry became more cultivated and sought to widen their horizon. The continent was still a sealed book, and so Bath had its opportunity, for its waters had preserved their reputation through all the centuries which had elapsed since the departure of the Romans, till the Royal visits of mediæval times. With the hour came the man; Richard Nash, or Beau Nash,

an adventurer of conspicuous ability, was appointed M.C. in 1704, and at once changed the amusements of the place from those of a village green to those of polite society. Instead of a wretched band playing under the trees in the Orange Grove he organised a good one and placed it in the Pump Room ; instead of bowling and cockfighting on the green, handsome Assembly Rooms were built and regular dances and receptions held. He could not change the rough manners of the times, but by a mixture of audacity and playfulness he secured unswerving adherence to a rigid code of rules, which made his assemblies as refined and peaceful as ladies' bowers in the fables of chivalry.

As the tide of fashion then set with resistless force in the direction of Bath, a change not less magical was effected in the material aspect of the City. Mediæval Bath was swept away and modern Bath took its place. The walls, in which Leland saw many fragments of Roman inscriptions—so does one age prey upon another—bounded a very narrow area, the north gate having been close to the northern extremity of the new Municipal Buildings, the south gate by St. James's Church, the east gate, still existing, on the river bank and the west gate at the meeting of ways south of the Theatre Royal, at the end of Westgate Street. These obstructions were now swept away, and the City grew in all directions. No labour or trouble was spared in making good foundations on lowlying ground, and the North and South Parades were raised high above the flood level of the river, adjoining the Old Assembly Rooms and Bowling green, which are now the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution and Gardens. Sweeping across the river over a bridge, still masked with shops, the stately range of Pulteney Street was erected, with its lozenge shaped Laura Place at one end, and its beautiful Sydney Gardens at the other, and the beginnings of a still more elaborate building plan. Northward again, springing up the slope towards Lansdown, whereon Sir Beville Grenville and Sir William Waller fought one of the most obstinate battles of the Civil War, Milsom Street, the Regent Street of Bath, leads to the Circus, a ring of mansions, below which is Queen Square, and above it a succession of crescents standing out well on the hill side, the Royal Crescent, the finest of all, Camden Crescent, Cavendish Crescent and Lansdown Crescent. All these are built of the Bath Stone or Oolite,



SYDNEY GARDENS.

which originally white, weathers in a manner which is greatly admired. Palmer, who invented the system of mail coaches, was a Bath man, and obtained for the Theatre, which he built here, the first provincial patent ever granted. So was Ralph Allen, who devised the system of cross posts and made much money out of the Combe Down quarries, from which was taken the stone of which the new Bath was built. This lends itself particularly to the classical style of architecture, and the new thoroughfares were designed and laid out by two architects of exceptional genius, John Wood the elder and the younger. Although taste has changed, it cannot be denied that the buildings with which they stamped an ineffaceable character upon Bath, have much stateliness and dignified beauty, and harmonise well with their surroundings of hill and wood, and field, while in interior arrangement they are specially adapted for the accommodation of visitors.

To speak of the visitors to Bath at this period would be to run over the literary and social annals of the century. Sheridan takes us in "The Rivals" to the Bath in which he conducted his romantic wooing; Smollett pictures it and Fielding describes the mansion of Prior Park, in which Ralph Allen played the Maecenas to Pope, to Thomson; to Warburton and many more. Herschel was an organist here when he made his great astronomical discovery; Chesterfield wrote several of his famous letters here; Chatham was once member for Bath; Burke was carried hence to die; Bishops Butler and Berkeley agreed with the actor Quin in dying here. Bath was also an important centre of the Evangelical movement which still dominates it.

The close of the French wars made a great change, for foreign health resorts were thrown open, and the railway systems and ocean liners have since made the range of travel world-wide. It is safer now for a lady to make a pleasure trip to Central Africa than it was for her to travel fifty miles alone in England a century and a half ago. In the face of social changes such as these, it is absurd to speak of the last century as the palmy era of Bath. Then it occupied but a limited area, now its visitors come from all parts of the world, and neither they nor the residents would care to return to what they would regard as

the uncouth and comfortless arrangements of the memorable past. Its attraction now is not the decree of a temporary fashion but the healing virtues of its waters, attested by the faculty and by thousands of grateful patients, its natural beauties which soothed and charmed the spirit of Walter Savage Landor even after a long residence in Florence; its comforts as a place of residence, its advantages in means of education both for boys and girls, and the pleasures of its society alike for those who seek lively entertainment and for those who prefer lettered ease. Its Roman antiquities can scarcely be overlooked by pilgrims from Greater Britain, and it has the exceptional recommendation that it is within two hours of London, by the finest express service in the world, while it is in direct communication with Birmingham and the whole Midland system, as well as with the south coast through Salisbury, Weymouth or Bournemouth, and is on the railway high road to Bristol, Exeter, Torquay and Plymouth.

The visitor will find the city well supplied with hotels, some large and some small, some modern and some appealing to old fashioned notions of comfort. There are also many boarding-houses, pleasantly placed and admirably appointed, while those who are seeking permanent residence can choose between a house in a crescent or row of the last century style, or the more recent villa type which has sprung up extensively in the suburbs. The lower levels are undoubtedly the most sheltered for invalids, but those who seek a somewhat more bracing climate should choose a residence on one of the hills. A well ordered service of trams and omnibuses makes communication between different parts of the city easy and cheap. The schools of Bath are numerous and of high repute. The Bath College for the sons of gentlemen was established in 1878 upon the Clifton model, and takes a high place in the annual comparison of public school work, in which the Bath Grammar School also figures. Ralph Allen's mansion of Prior Park is now a Roman Catholic College. The Kingswood College for sons of Wesleyan Ministers is situated on Lansdown, and not far from it another national institution, the Royal School for daughters of officers in the Army and Navy, which has frequently been the occasion of royal visits to the city. The Girls' Public Day School Company has also one of its schools in Bath, while it would be invidious to particularise the



WIDCOMBE CHURCH AND HOUSE.

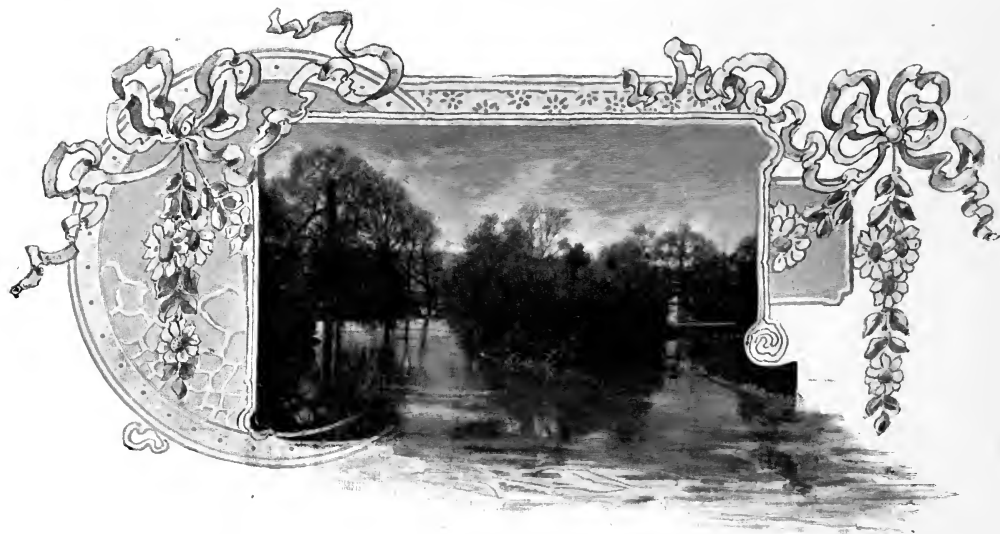
many excellent private schools. The Guildhall was extended in 1895 by the construction of additional buildings and new Science, Art and Technical Schools; the completed pile presents an imposing frontage to the Market Place, and is one of the finest public buildings in the city.

The great charm of Bath in summer or winter is its beautiful scenery, the most enjoyable walks and drives being obtainable within a very few miles, while the contour of the country secures a constant variety of views. There is also the singularly charming Royal Victoria Park, named after Her Majesty who opened it just before she came to the throne. This was, in fact, the first public ceremony which she performed in her long and active life. The Sidney Gardens at the end of Pulteney Street were once the Vauxhall of Bath, and are now the scene of daily Band Performances and of several Flower Shows during the summer. The Botanical Garden, which forms one of the attractions of the Park, is recognised as one of the most beautiful in the Kingdom. The Bath Horse Show is one of the largest in the West of England, The Royal Literary and Scientific Institution has a fine library as well as a geological museum and collection of Roman antiquities; the adjoining Institution Gardens are very attractive, and here a band plays at intervals, as well as in Hedgemoor Park, below Camden Crescent, where a scene of desolation created by natural forces has been converted into a smiling garden. The Recreation Ground adjoining Pulteney Street is the scene of county cricket, of football and of cycling, and there are other good cricket grounds. Boating is freely indulged in upon the Avon between Bathwick and Bathampton, and also at Saltford, about five miles below the city. The now somewhat old-fashioned amusement of archery has a firm hold in Bath, and the more modern lawn tennis and golf are abundantly provided for.

During the winter months there are daily band performances at the Pump Room. The Theatre Royal, rebuilt by Phipps in 1863, has great traditions, and is open for certainly eleven months of the year, when the best of the travelling companies appear. The Assembly Rooms are a very handsome series of apartments, devoted to balls at Eastertide, and at other periods the scene of first-class concerts and similar entertainments.



ST CATHERINE'S COURT.



THE LAKE, VICTORIA PARK.



A BIT IN THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

BATH AS A HEALTH RESORT.

TARIFF.

NEW ROYAL BATHS (FIRST CLASS),

Adjoining the GRAND HOTEL, STALL STREET. Open from 7 a.m. till 7 p.m.—SUNDAYS till 9.30 a.m.

Deep bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	3d.	Reclining bath	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	...	3d.
Chair bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	3d.	Dry or Local Douche	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	...	3d.
Douche or Shower (with deep or reclining bath), 6d. extra. Rose or Needle Douche (with local douche), 6d. "																					
Special Douche for females	...	...	...	...	...	...	each	1/-	extra, fee	3d.	Massage given in a Reclining bath	...	...	...	...	...	each	1/-	extra, fee	3d.
The Celebrated Massage Douche (Aix-les-Bains system)	1 doucheur										...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	3d.
	Ditto ditto										and Reclining bath	3	6	...	6d.

Attached to these Baths is a First-class Swimming Bath. Temperature 82° to 94°.

For LADIES, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

With use of Private Room for one person ... 1 0 ... 1d. | With use of Private Room for two persons ... 1 6 ... 2d.
With use of Private Room for three persons ... 2/- fee 3d.

This Bath is available for GENTLEMEN on Tuesdays till 1 p.m., Thursdays, Saturdays till 9 p.m., and on Sundays till 9.30 a.m., rs. . . . id.

THERMALSOOLBÄDER (OR NAUHEIM TREATMENT).

The system adopted at Nauheim, in Hesse-Nassau, is now established here, and in cases of cardiac affection has proved eminently advantageous.

The Hot Brine Bath is highly carbonized before the immersion of the patient.

Carbonized Hot Brine Bath	4	o	fee	3d.
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KING'S AND QUEEN'S BATHS (FIRST CLASS),

STALL STREET, adjoining the GRAND PUMP ROOM. Open from 7 a.m. till 7 p.m. Sundays till 9.30 a.m.

FIRST FLOOR.

Deep bath 2 6 fee 3d.	Dry Douche 2 0 fee 3d.	Ditto, Vertebral Douche ... 2 0 fee 3d.
Chair bath 2 6 ... 3d.	Needle bath 2 0 ... 3d.	Moist or Dry Heat 2 6 ... 3d.
Reclining bath 2 0 ... 3d.	With Deep bath 3 6 ... 3d.	Moist or Dry Heat and Deep bath combined... 3 6 ... 3d.
Wet Douche Shower, Lumbar Douche, ascending douche or Aix Rose douche each extra 6d.	Special Douche for Females each extra 1/- fee 3d.	
Massage Douche (Aix-les-Bains) with two doucheurs 3 6 fee 6d.	Massage given in Reclining bath, $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour or less, ... 1/- ... 3d.	
Ditto, with one doucheur 2 0 ... 3d.	Sprays for Throat, Eyes, Nose, Ears, or Face ... 1 0 fee 3d.	
	Challes and La Bourboule Spray 1 6 ... 3d.	

BATH AS A HEALTH RESORT,

TARIFF—continued.

GROUND FLOOR.

	s.	d.	Fee.		s.	d.	Fee.
Berthollet Natural Vapour	2	6	... 3d.	Reclining Bath with Massage in bath...	1	9	.. 6d.
Sitz bath	2	0	... 3d.	Massage Douche, Second class, one doucheur	1	6	.. 3d.
Reclining Bath	1	6	... 3d.	Second class Reclining bath	1	0	... 1d.
Scottish Douche in Reclining bath	2	6	... 3d.	Second class Reclining bath (for Females only)	0	6	... 1d.
Reclining bath with Massage in bath and				King's Public bath (closed on Mondays) 6d. &	1	0	... 1d.
Scottish Douche	3	0	... 6d.	Massage in Reclining, Sitz, or Vapour bath 1/- extra, fee 6d.			
Douche or Shower			6d. extra.				

ROYAL BATHS.

BATH STREET, Open from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m., WEEK-DAYS.

First-class Deep bath ... 2	0	fee 3d.	Reclining bath	1	6	fee 2d.	Enema bath	1	6	fee 2d.
Second-class Deep bath ... 1	6	... 2d.	Douche (local)	1	6	... 2d.	Shower bath	1	6	... 2d.
Medicated bath	2	9	fee 3d.	Wet douche, Shower, Rose, or Needle douche, 6d extra.						

NOTE.—After 6 p.m. Second-class Deep and Reclining Baths are charged 1s. fee 1d.

TEPID SWIMMING BATH.

BATH STREET.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

With use of Private Room	9d.	No fee.	With use of Public Room	6d.	No fee.
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In Summer this Bath is open at 6 a.m. and in Winter from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m. Sundays till 9.30 a.m. Closed on Thursdays at 1 p.m.

KINGSTON BATHS.

YORK STREET.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

Deep Bath, with Hot Towels	6d.	Fee 1d.
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This Bath is open from 7 a.m., to 9 p.m. daily, and on Sundays till 9.30 a.m.

CROSS BATH.

Open daily (Wednesdays excepted) in Summer from 6 a.m., in Winter from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays till 9 a.m.

Open Public Bath	1d.	No fee.	For FEMALES only on Thursdays, under charge of		
with Towel	2d.		Female Attendant, 2d., including dress.		

Two Children under 12 using the same Private Bath pay as one Adult. A Child bathing with its Parent in any Private Bath pays 1s., and fee 1d.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRINKING THE WATERS.

The Grand and Hotting Pump Rooms are open each week-day from 8.30 a.m. till 6 p.m., and the Grand Pump Room on Sundays, after Morning Service, till 2 p.m.

Single Glass	0	0	2	Single Subscription for 12 months	1	0	0
Book of Coupons or 20 Glasses	0	1	6	Family Subscription for 12 months	2	0	0

Any irregularities or incivility on the part of any of the Attendants should at once be reported to—

THOMAS R. COLLINS, GENERAL MANAGER.

— THOMAS COOK & SON, —

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Australia and New Zealand.—Under special arrangements with the Australasian Railway Administrations, Thomas Cook & Son issue Tickets to and through all parts of these countries.

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Holland, Belgium, The Rhine, Germany, Austria, &c.—Thomas Cook & Son issue their own Tickets for Single or Return Journeys, or Circular Tours, including all places of interest.

Italy.—Single Journey and Circular Tickets to and through all parts of Italy.

India, China, &c.—Tickets issued to any point, and through special contracts with the Indian Government, Tourist Tickets can be had for all parts of India.

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Personally Conducted Tours under efficient management leave London at frequent intervals. For full particulars apply at any of the Tourist Offices.

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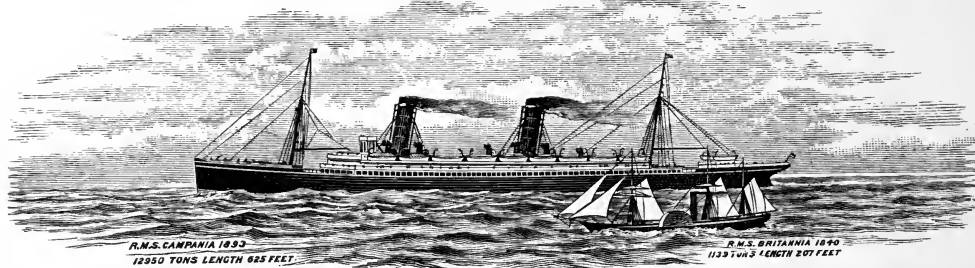
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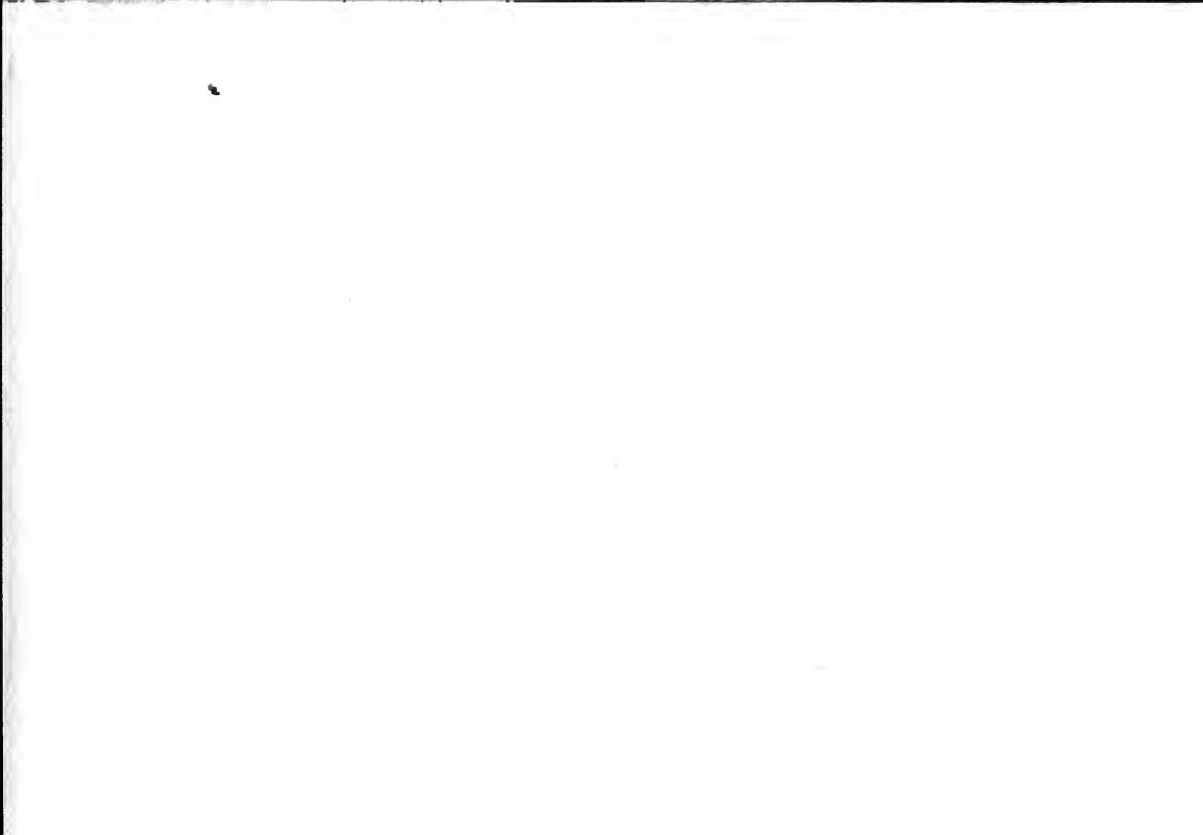
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